THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

From the Pen of Ex-Congressman Robert T. Van Horn, Editor Kansas City "Journal," Recent sevents have brought the question

of the colored race in this country once more to the front as an unsolved problem. more to the front as an unsolved problem. And why has it not been laid in the grave twenty years, since the war made the negro free? Simply because the negro has not had the liberty to take care of himself, has not had the practical accord given him of his natural rights. He is a great deal better off in many places and has made marvelous progress, but in large portious of the republic he is still a proscribed and down-trodden man. There is not an intelligent citizen who knows his own rights, but also knows that so far as millions of negroes are concerned they are denied their natural rights because they are negroes. In certain large districts of country, the life of a negro is forfeit if he attempts to excreise the plain rights and privileges of citizenship with which the constitution and laws endow him.

The precional question that faces the peo-

ship with which the constitution and laws endow bim.

The practical question that faces the people of the United States is just this: In certain districts the negro must abdicate his eight rights or the white man will kill him. The massacre at Carrollton, Miss., is a case in point, and it only differs from scores of like deeds in that it was done in open day in a court house, and in presence of the court. It had the sanction of judicial presence, and was exceptional only in that. Now, it will not do to say this is wrong—for of course it is. It will not do to say that they ought not to do so—for they ought not. But the men are killed and will continue to be killed. As in the story of the fellow in jail, who was told by his lawyer that they had no right to put him there, met the legal question with the practical one—but I am in here. So it is with the negro—they do kill him. And what is to be done? Are we to abandon him, or are we to protect him and remedy the wrong?

If we abandon him, sooner or later our

him, or are we to protect him and remedy the wrong?

If we abandon him, sooner or later our sin will find us out. Thomas Jefferson said of slavery that he trembled when he reflected God was just. But human cupidity and cowardice refused to listen. Still the justice of God found expression at Appomattox. We may be deaf to the cry of these nurdered men to-day, but some day the same inexorable justice will yindicate itself. Men must stop long enough from the pursuit of the dollar to see that justice is done to those who cannot exact it for themselves.

is done to those who cannot exact it for themselves.

There is a movement on foot, however, that unites philanthropy with profit. We all know what a powerful aid the free state move received in Kansas from the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society. The society was a propagnada of freedom and a dealer in quarter sections and town sites. But it made a free state of Kansas. It is now proposed to organize a company with a million capital, to buy large tracts of land in different states and territories, to provide homes for colored people who may choose to emigrate from states like Mississippi, and from localities where they are under the same conditions of terrorism. Such a movement, managed by men of as high character and purpose as that which controlled the society in the early Kansas days, would exert a powerful and beneficent influence upon the colored race problem in the south.

We have now a change of administration. Before it we were told that it was because of Republican rule that these things were.

Before it we were told that it was because of Republican rule that these things were. It was alien to the Southern people, and they were in fear of it through the negro. But if the national government was only in Democratic hands, these horrors would cease. But they have not, only growing worse. In a remarkable speech on Emancipation day in Washington last week Frederick Douglass referred to this in the following language:

Fellow citizens, I am disappointed. The

Froderick Douglass referred to this in the following language:

Fellow citizens, I am disappointed. The accession of the Democratic party to power has not been followed by the results I expected. When the tiger has quenched his thirst in blood and when the anaconda has swallowed his pirey they cease to pursue their trembling game and sink to rest, so I thought when the Domocratic party came into power, when the solid South gave law to the land, when there could no longer any presence for the fear of negro secendency in the councils of the nation, persecution, violence, and murder would cease, and the nerro would be left in peace. But the bloody scenes at Carroliton and the daily reports of lynch taw in the South have destroyed this chorished hope and told ane that the end of our sufferings is not yet.

For the time being, the ignoble in politics may have the ear of men, the greed of power and spoils may make men deaf to these crimes against nature, but the Providence that protects, the weak is not seeking appropriations from the treasury, is not looking for place, is not dealing in stocks or engineering corners in grain—but is listening to the cry of the poor and the oppressed, and it is at work in the hearts of men for their deliverance. The next few years will see this question coming more and more into the minds and consciences of the people, and in its own good time the right will be vindicated. If this emigrant scheme is put on foot, and if it can be made to pay as well as deliver the people who have made such a policy the work of humanity will be compelled to follow their vittims from a land cursed with such crimes. There is no industry in the shotgun, and when it has driven out the labor, idleness must follow or starve. White men can rule, but it must be justice and right.

Reasons For the Passage of the National

Reasons For the Passage of the National Education Bill, [Roston Globe, April 117] The Sunday Globe has requested me to state concisely the reasons which, in my

state concisely the reasons which, in my judgment, ought to secure the passage of the bill for temporary national sid to common schools. They are as follows:

1. The general education of the people is indispensable to their happiness and to the existence of the republic. Ignorance in Alabama or Oregon is as dangerous to the whole country as in Massachusetts or Kansas. A fatal disease is as dangerous in one part of the body as in another.

2. The southern states have one-third the population of the whole country, and, although taxing themselves more heavily than the north in proportion to their ability to pay taxes, they have only one-eixth of the money annually expended in the whole country for schools. In six of the southern states the illiterates are about 50 per cent. of the population over 10 years

50 per cent. of the population over 10 years

of ago.

3. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts admitted to have been made by the southern states, since the census of 1880, to educate their children, and although northern emigration and movements of capital have led to marked improvement in some localities, as in Florida—which is becoming a northern state—still the improvement in schools, on the whole, hardly more than keeps pace with the increase of population. The total expenditure of the country for schools is at least \$85,000,000, of which not over \$17,000,000 is in the southern states. schools is at least \$55,000,000, of which not over \$17,000,000 is in the southern states. In 1880 the total was \$77,000,000, and in the southern states, \$12,500,000. Excluding Maryland, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, the southern states have one tenth of the money and one-fifth of the school population. Their school plant is poor, so that school houses and furnishing and their teachers require very large extra expenditure in order that they may do the same work with the same amount of money.

4. The south is now expending, of her 4. The south is now expending, of her own money raised by taxation—not from school funds like those of many of the creat porthern and western states, which were derived from the national bounty—twice as much as the education bill proposes to add to it from year to year for eight years, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the people are now aroused and guard the school money quite as jesiously as in any of the northern states. If they prudently and honsetly apply their own, what danger if we add a trifle to it to be expended for the same purpose, under the same local supervision, and subject to strict review by national authority yearly before another installment is paid? The expenditure will be made with perfect safety, and even if half of it were wasted it would be better than that nothing be done, and in no case will a state receive more than she expends of her own money.

5. New England participated in the build-

will a state receive more than she expends of her own money,
5. New England participated in the building up of slavery and had her share of the profits. The fortunes of New England and of the Scuth always were and always will be most intimately connected.

The real danger to the educated, free, highly civilized, and therefore highly paid labor of the whole north, is not from foreign cheap production by cheap labor, against which we can protect ourselves by tariffs and anti-contract labor laws, but from the cheap because ignorant labor of the south, with which we must always have free trade, and whither now capital is free trade, and whither now capital is trading, until the cheap productions of the scuth are depriving us of our own markets in the east and in the west. Educate

southern labor in the common school and
the increasing wants of a higher civilization will compel the payment of higher
wages, while consumers will take up their
own productions and relieve both the labor
and capital of the north.

6. National aid will encourage the south
and bleas the whole community. It has not
discouraged the south to send, them \$25,
000,000 from the religious and philauthropic
treasures of the north. This has wrought
immensurable good. All that we do will
only give to the southern child what every
northern child, has had given to him for
generations—the opportunity to study. He
must still be a self-made man like the poorest northern child, whose common school
has always been free. How does it hurt the
children to receive a fraction of the money
from the nation rather than the whole from
the state?

from the nation rather than the whole from the state?
7. The northern states in many sections do not expend more than half they should for schools, and every dollar they get by the bill they will be able profitably to expend. We took \$28,000,000 in one year, when we were but 17,000,000 of people, most of which went for schools and did great good in those states which so applied it.

great good in those states which so applied it.

S. We shall for many years pay more money to the north in pensions every year than the whole amount which the education bill will give the south in eight years. Not one dollar in seven of the pensions accepted to the south, while she pays her full proportion of taxation. Educating her people would soon double her power to pay taxes, and thus the most thrifty, as well as the most noble, generous, and just motives combine to demand the passage of the education bill.

9. National taxation, levied by tariffs

combine to demand the passage of the education bill.

9. National taxation, levied by tariffs
mainly on luxuries and upon liquors and
tobacco, is far less burdensome than common state taxation, and it does not fall
upon the people in proportion to numbers
at all, but upon vesith and luxuries, not to
say vices—things which the masses of the
people do not largely consume, and without
which they are better off, and upon which
they can avoid taxation by doing good to
themselves. National taxation for schools
is chiefly distribution of accumulated property to the children of the common people,
and is therefore so far a relief from the
sis ming inequalities which now prevail in
the possession of wealth.

HENRY W. BLAIR.

Interstate Commerce and Arbitration.

Interstate Commerce and Arbitration.
The bill introduced by Representative Warner, of Oilo, restordayso establish a board of interstate commerce and to arbitrate labor dimensiate commerce and to arbitrate labor dimensiate to consist of five members at an ainutal salary of \$6,000 each.

The board shall have power, on application, to issue licenses to railroads or transportation companies to engage in business as common carriers. It shall be unlawful and punishable by fine for any company to carry on business between the states without such license. It shall be unlawful for idensed corporations to discriminate in any manner in the performance of its duties, or to charge more for short than long hauts. The board shall have power to compet the corporations to carried the corporations to make reports of its burliness and submit copies of contracts made by them.

Fixing of rates at which they will do business between the stores.

its business and submit copies of contracts used by them.

Fixthy of rates at which they will do business by competing lines, division of business, or of earnings are each severally made unlawful and void unless lirst submitted to and approved by the proposed board. The expenses arising under the act each year shall be met by a license tax assessed upon cash railroad in proportion to its net earnings.

To obstruct the business of a licensed carrier, to prevent by force, threats, or intimidation any person from serving a licensed carrier is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Aggreed employes may make complaint to the interstate commerce board, and the board has power to investigate and order ou arbitration and enforce the award. The arbitrators shall consist of three disinterested and impartial persons, one each to be appointed by the carrier, the complainant, and the board of interstate commerce. In case either of the first two do not appoint an arbitrator the board as authorized to appoint for the delinquent. As against the carrier the award may be enforced under penalties to be prescribed by the board created.

Nominations.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

To be consuls of the United States—Andrew F. Fay of Illinois, at Stettin: Thomas C. Jones, of Kentucky, at Furneval, Madeira.

Reuben H. Bleasants, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Louisians, vice J. R. G. Pitkin, term expired.

Patrick O'Malley, to be receiver of public moneys at Monsha, Wis.

Army—Lieut. Col. John E. Yard, 2tth Innantry, to be colonet 18th Infantry, to be colonet 18th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Infantry, to be colonet 2th Innantry; Maj. Edward P. Pearson, 2tst Infantry, to be coloned 2th Innantry; Capt. George E. Haas, 3d Infantry, to be major? Capt. John N. Andrews, shi Innantry, to be major? Capt. John N. Andrews, shi Innantry, to be major? Capt. John N. Andrews, shi Innantry, to be major 2th Infantry; to be captain; First Liout. Cyrus A. Earnest, Schinkning, to be captain; Formont 3d Infantry, to be first fleutenant.

Also, cight postmasters.

A Violent Lover.

A Violent Lover.

John Campbell was tried in the police court yesterday for attempting to kill Mrs. Margaret Kearney, who lives at the corner of First and W streets southwest. Campbell, who is married, attempted to pay some attention to Miss Mary Kearney, when her mother, learning who he was, forbade him coming to the house. Campbell went to the house about 9 o'clock Sunday morning, when he immediately assaulted Mary. Afterward he selzed a natchet and struck the old woman on the chin and laid it open, making a ghastly wound. Her physicians think her recovery doubtful. Judgo Snell held him in \$1,000. A Violent Lover.

Lawyres will gradly learn that Brougham, the great English barrister, was always care-ful of his throat, and, further, that Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for bronchitis and other throat troubles.

A Labor Celebration. The drivers and conductors of the Washing-ton and Georgetown street railway are prepar-ing for a grand celebration on Saturday morning as on that day the new schedule of working hours goes into effect. They will run a four horse car, gaily festooned, up and down the avenue in the morning, in which will be a section of the Marine Band. The employes of the Seventh street branch of the company will celebrate in a similar manner.

Virginia Cadets Appointed. Virginia Cadets Appointed.
Congressman Croxton, of the first Virginia
district, has appointed W. K. Nottingham, of
Northampton county, Va., a cadet at West
Point, and J. F. Anderson, of Fredericksburg,
a cadet at Annapolis. These young gentlemen
appeared last week before the competitive exmaining board at Alexandria, and stood
highest on the list of the applicants from his
district.

The Georgetown Alumni. At a necting of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown University last night arrange-ments were made for the entertainment of the ments were made for the chiertainment of the non-resident alumni who will visit the city at the slupnd reunion in June next. Appro-priate resolutions in regard to the death of Father Maguire, which was feelingly au-nounced by Judge W. M. Merrick, were also adopted.

Mr. Ludlow as Peacemaker. Commissioner Ludlow believes that the school difficulty will soon end. He has proposed a redraft of the school bill. He thinks that the citizens and commissioners would seen agree on a bill.

The Stomnels as a Gasemeter.

In the dyspepile stomach impure gases are generated after meals that distend and distress it, as well as the bowels. The best carminative for camps, colicky pains, and heartbara or billous cructations is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Carbonate of soda and efferencing aperients are far inferior to it in effect, and, as physicians now understand, impair the tone of the stomach. Copious libations of any sort are injurious to the stomach, and to dilute its juices is certainly not the way to increase their digestive usefulness. A ded by the Bitters, the directive organs, when enfeebled and disjourned to the camp of the production of the stomach, and to dilute its juices is certainly not the way to increase their digestive usefulness. A ded by the Bitters, the directive organs, when enfeebled and disjourned to the second of the capture of the remedy. It has the further effect of regulating the bowers and liver, protecting the system against maiaria, relieving rheumatism and neuralisis, and increasing constitutional vigor. The Stomach as a Gasometer.

CITY ITEMS.

Howland Denral Association, 211 Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avonue, E. P. Howland, M. D., C. H. Howland, D. D. S., surgical, operative, and mechanical deutists. Extractions, under ni-trous oxide, 50 cents each tooth, and only 50 cents extra for gas, whether one or a number of teeth are extracted at the same sitting. Have administered nitrous oxide to over 49,000 per-sons. Artificial teeth 37 per act. Gold, amal-gam, and white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

"Alderses Dany Wagona"—Fresh Alder-ney Butter churned every morning and deliv-ered in ½ pound "Ward" prints, at 45 cents per pound. Also, cottage cheese, 5 cents per ball; buttermilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

at 5 cents per quart.

Exampler, a pure rye whisky, the beston the market 'exthe price, it per galan, si a quart, and 16 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle.

Tharp, 618 F atreet northwest;

EGG-ROLLING IN THE PARKS.

How the Children Enjoyed the Sport and Captured the President. In no other city of the country is the practice of egg-rolling so popular as it is in this city. It has become, in fact, a univer-sal celebration, and that it is a pleasant one is attested by the large crowds of children who went up to the white house yesterday. There were over 3,000 little and big children scattered through the grounds of the mansion at one time yesterday, most of them were of tender age, but there were some whose claim to being of the eggrolling age antedated yesterday by several years. The morning was gloomy enough to keep a great many children indoors. The clouds hung low, and about 100 clock let fall thick sheets of rain. It seemed at this time as if there would be no eggrolling, but about noon the sun sent a shaft through the clouds and joy to the children's hearts. Then, with buskets and satohels filled with brightly-hued dyed eggs, the little ones and their nurses set out, and by 1 o'clock there was a noisy, romping crowd of children tumbling over the grounds of the rear park or rolling their Easter treasures down the grassy slopes. The crowd increased as the day were on, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the fever was at its height. The crowd was the most orderly that has been seen at an Easter egg-rolling for some years, and the sport was given up to the children and heartly enjoyed.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the President came down to the cast room to receive visitors. About 500 children of all ages crowded in, and in a very short time the President was in the center of a struggling mass of juveniles, who clutched his legs and coat with their nice, egg-stained fingers, and made themselves as familiar as if he were an ordinary mortal. The Fresident laughed at his predicament, but finally had the doors shut. Then for a few minutes he romped with his captors, getting used to the presence of children, as one fond mamma put it, "For, you know," said she, "he's going to be married, i hear, and needs a little breaking in." one is attested by the large crowds of children who went up to the white house

THE COURT RECORD.

The Supreme Court of the United States ronered the following decisions to-day: No 141. The Southern Pacific Railroad Com-This is a suit brought in the state courts by the state of California against the Southern Paulio Railroad Company to recover \$21,470,58 claimed Railroad Company to recover \$21,470.58 claimed to be due for taxes. The railroad company petitioned for the removal of the case to the federal courts, but the supreme court of the state of California refused to grant the patition. The supreme Court of the United States the chief justice delivering the opinion reverses that judgment, and remands the case back to the superior court of Los Angeles county for removal to the circuit court of the United States in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

No. 309. The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company vs. the Indianapolis and

County for temoval to the circuit court of the petitioner.

No. Sp. The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company vs. the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnait and Indianapolis, Pittaburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnai and Indianapolis, Railroad Company, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, Cross appeals from a decree of the circuit court for the district of Indiana. A decree was rendered in the circuit court in favor of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute company for \$568, \$74.70 and an injunction against several of the other companies restrating them from operating the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute railroad, of which the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute company alleged the other companies were now managing and operating in violation of their agreement. From this judgment both parties appealed. The Supreme Court reverses the decree of the lower court so far as it relates to the Pennsylvania Company, and the Lake Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania company, the Pennsylvania company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and in all other respects it is affirmed and the case is remanded to the circuit court with directions to dismiss the bill as to the above named appellants. Justices Readiey and Harian dissented from the copinion of the majority of the court. No. 231. The United States in trust for the Chickassw Indiana, for interest payable at different dates from July 1, 1861, to January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1860, to Ja

ered the opinion of the majority of the court.

No. 234. Charles C. Cadman va. William Peters. Affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 185. Juan S. Hart, administrator, &c., vs. the United States. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 212. Spraigue, Southee & Co., owners, &c., vs. Joseph J. Thompson. Judgment reversed with costs are denuse remanded with instructions to take further proceedings therein according to law and in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Matthews.

No. 25. The United States vs. C. S. Wilson. Decree affirmed without projudice to the right of appellant to bring an action at law. Opinion by Mr. Justice Matthews.

No. 25. Catherine Conley vs. Rachel D. Nallor et al. Appeal from the suprome court of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Mr. Justice Woods.

No. 677. Pattle A. Clay vs. Lucy C. Freeman and David L. Field. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to overrule demurrers, and to proceed in the cause according to law and the principles announced in the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Woods.

No. 63. Pattle A. Clay vs. Lucy C. Freeman and Causer remanded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Mariley.

No. 6. Original ex parte. In the matter of Wash F. Lathrop, petitioner. Petition for writ of habeas corpus denied. Opinion by Mr. Chef Justice Waite.

No. 1522. The United States vs. John M. Langston. Submitted by Mr. A. Attorney General Garland and Mr. E. M. Watson for appellent, and by Mr. George A. King for the appeller.

No. 1529. Waiter H. Smith vs. Daisy P. P. Bisck, trustee. Motion for leave to file record and docket case submitted.

No. 1534. George G. Dent et al. vs. William Perguson et al. Motion to reselnd decree docketing and dismissing appeal, and for leave to file record and docket case submitted.

No. 1534. Thomps Baldwin vs. J. C. Franks, markhal, &c. Submitted.

Sacramento Canal Company, Motion to dis-miss submitted,
No. 1524. Thomas Baldwin vs. J. C. Franks, marshal, &c. Submitted,
No. 1105. Dick E. Arrowsmith vs. Amelia Harmoning et al. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted,
No. 552. Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Raili-road and Steamship Company vs. the board of health of Louisiana et al. Argument com-menced by Mr. H. J. Loovy for the plaintiff in error and continued by Mr. F. C. Zacharie and Mr. William M. Evarts for the defendants in error.

error.
On motion, A. McF. Davis, of Cambridge,
Mass., Robert S. Rudd, of New York city; T. B.
Edgerton, of Memphis, Tenn.; Joseph Mckenns, Suisun, Cal., and John C. Fizzgerald, of
Grand Rapids, Mich., were admitted to practice.

Grand Rapids, Mich., were admitted to practice.

Adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.
Court in General Term—Chief Justice Cartter and Justices Cox and Morrick.—In re catate of William D. Aikeu; appeal dismissed. Richards et al. vs. Mackall; mendate from United States Supreme Court dismissing appeal files.
Circuit Court—Justice Harner.—Windsor & Ford vs. Johnson et al.; verdict for defendants; medion for new trial. Moore vs. Langden et al.; order. Glueson vs. Virginia Midland raffiway; motion for new trial. Moore vs. Langden et al.; order. Glueson vs. Virginia Midland raffiway; motion for new trial. Moore vs. Langden et al.; order. Glueson vs. Virginia Midland raffivay; motion for new trial. Moore vs. Langden et al.; order. Glueson vs. Virginia Midland raffivay; motion for new trial. Moore vs. Language.

Equity Court—Justice James.—Brown vs. District of Columbia; ordered to be heard in the general term in the first instance. Carmina vs. Maloney; bill dismissed with costs. Dugan vs. Ciarke; trustees authorised to pay. Ryon; motion for rule decied. Mittiewicz vs. Abuer: \$3,559.18 ordered paid by complainant to defendant.

Criminal Court—Justice MacArthur.—"amust Jackson; perjury; on trial. Assignment unchanged.

Nervous Debilitated Men,
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of
the use of Dr. Dye's celebrated Voltale Belt,
with electric suspensors appliances for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of nervous
debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all
kindred troubles; also for many other discuses.
Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlets, with full information, terms,
dc., mailed free by addressing Voltale Belt
Company, Marshall, Mich.

THE MARKETS.

Continued Duliness-Trouble With An thracite Coal Miners Anticipated. New York, April 26.—The week opened at the stock exchange with a dull and listless market, simply a continuation of last week's operations. First prices, as a rule, were a shade lower than they closed on Sat-urday evening, while Delaware and Hudson was down 1, but the extreme fluctuations of the day were, in nearly every instance, of the day were, in nearly every instance, less than I per cent., and in many cases, even for the old, active stocks, not more than ½ per cent. A very general opinion prevails that trouble with the anthracite miners is to take place about the 1st of May, and until that time has passed no one expects any material change in the stock market, barring accidents that may occur.

§ An exception to the general duliness and steadiness of the market was exhibited today in consolidated gas. The news of the day was unimportant, and the market closed very dull but strong at quotations.

Money on call continues casy at ½ to ½ per cent., the last loan being at 2. Exchange on London is dull and steady. Actual rates \$4.852 for 60-day bills and \$4.853 for demand. Government bonds are very dull and steady. State bonds have been more active and steady.

Treasury balances—Cotn, \$128,345,504; currency, \$10,980,589.

Quotations of Monday's Stock Sales.

The following daily market reports have been furnished by £, vace Lewis, broker, Le Droit

The following daily market reports have be furnished by J. Vance Lewis, broker, Le Br-building, Eighth and F streets, being the most a tive stocks in the New York exchange: Once. High. Low. Ch.

wing la the range of prices in the Uhlcago, furnished by R. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud g, corner of Sinth and P streets. Opng. High. Low. 70% 70% 78% 78% 81% 81% 80% 88% 82% 81%

Washington Stock Exchange, The following list of the most scirve stocks dealt to on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Mesers. Bell & Oo., bankers, No. 1437 Fannsyl-vania areque! Bid. Asked 115 1154₂ 120 April 25, 1886,
Permanent imp. 86, 1891, coin.
Permanent imp. 78, 1891, cur.
Market stocks 78, 1892, cur.
Water stocks 78, 1802, cur.
Witer stocks 78, 1802, cur.
Pity-year funded 2,658, 1928, cur'ey.
Pity-year funded 3,658, 1928, cur'ey.
Twenty-year funded 5, 1892, coin
Twenty-year funded 5, 1892, coin
Thirty-year fund 68, 1892, coin
Wash, and Georg'n bunds.
Metropolitan Railroad stock: 59,
North Capitol and O street
Washington Gas Light Co.
29,
Georgetown Gas Light Co.
29,
Georgetown Gas Light Co.
29,
Firemen's Insurance Company. 20, Washington Gas Light Co. 29.
Georgeiown Gas Light Co. 25.
Firemen's Insurance Company. 29.
Firemen's Insurance Company. 29.
Frenchin Insurance Company. 29.
National Union Insurance Company. 29.
National Union Insurance Co. 50.
Arlington Insurance Co. 50.
Corcoran Insurance Co. 50.
Corcoran Insurance Co. 50.
Corcoran Insurance Co. 50.
Corcoran Insurance Co. 50.
German-American Ins. Co. 50.
German-American Insurance Co. 50.
National Hank of Republic. 199.
Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, 100.
Cuttral National Bank, 100.
Central National Bank, 100.
Central National Bank, 100.
Germat Falls fee Compony, 100.
Real Estate Tills Ins. Co. 100.
Estate Compony, 100.
Real Estate Tills Ins. Co. 100.
Real Estate Tills Ins. Co. 100.
National Bank Berposit Co. 100.
National Bank Berposit Co. 100.
National Bank Bar Deposit Co. 100.
Wash Light Inf. 21 mortgage. 22

Baltimore Produce Market-April 26. Baltimore Produce Market—April 26. COTTON dull: middling, 9%c. PLOUR steady and quiet; Howard street and western super, 25.068.10; do. crira, 25.25% 4.09; do. family, 24.25% 5.09; city mills superfine, 25.76% 1.09; do. crira, 25.35% 1.15; do. Rio brands, 24.02% 75; Patapseo family, 25.49; superlative patent, 25.75; Patapseo family, 25.49; superlative patent, 25.75; MilEAT—Southern firm and scarce; western casier and dull; southern red, 35% 76; do. amber, 97.6990; No. 2 western winter red, spot, 014; asked: May, 91.46919; g; June, 91.46919; d; August, 257.6290c.

915 asked: May, 915@915@; June, 915@915@;
Aumat, 915@90c.
CURN—Southern firm, with active demand;
western lower and dult; southern white, 47@
450c; do. yellow, 47@455c; wostern mixed,
spot, 495@456c.
OATS firm and quiet; southern. 93@45c;
wastern white, 39@45c.
OATS firm and quiet; southern. 93@45c;
wastern white, 39@45c.
EYE steady at 70@72c.
HAY steady, with good inquiry; prime to
choice western, 54.00@15.00.
FROVISIONS dult; mess pork, 510@11. Bulk
meatz, shoulders, and clear rib sides, packed,
44.00%1c; bacon shoulders, 55.00%2; clear rib
sides, 62c; bars, 195.00%15c. Lard, refined,
75.c. Butter dult; western packed, 14@15c;
cresmery, 25@25c. Exps lower, 115@15c. Petroleum easler; refined, 75.c.
COFFEE higher; Alson, 7c. copper refined
dult at 105.00154c.
WHISKY quiet at \$1.19@1.20.
BALTINORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Virginia 6s, consoildated, 54½; past-due coupons, 63; new ls, 64;
10-40s, 41; North Carolina 6s, old, 117 bid today.

BALTINOBE CATTLE MARKET. BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 28.—Beef cattle—Market more active than last week, prices 1/2 cent higher. Best beeves, 55/265/cc; first quality, 58/55/cc; modium, 45/265/cc; ordinary, 25/26/5/c. Most sales were from 45/265/5/c; receipts, 706 head; sales, 706 head. Swine, Life supply and fully equal to a moderate domand; receipts, 4.5% head; quotations, 55/26/c nst. The receipts of sheep and lambs were 3.9% head; quotations—sheep, 22/5; do lambs, 76/19c.

The Nomination of Register Rosecrans.
The motion to reconsider the vote by which Gen. Resecrans's nomination was confirmed was made by a member of the Senate finance committee. The nomination was favorably reported by the committee long ago, but before it was acted upon by the Senate some question as to his quelifications for the office of register of the treasury arose and delayed action, and inally charges are said to have been filed to the effect that he was in some way connected with public land frauds in California. The frauds consisted in procuringthe entry of claims by homesteaders and pre-emplors and the immediate transfer of the claims to other parties. What the general's alteged connection with the matter is cannot be learned. The attempt will probably be made to have the matter further looked into by the committee before the nomination is returned to the President. en. Resecrans's nomination was confirmed

For the cure of pain St. Jacobs Oil has no equal. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

Want Increased Drawback. J. H. Flagg, an attorney, and Mr. Babcock, of the firm of Sone & Fleming, of New Jersey, were before a subcommittee of the Senate committee on finance yesterday to ask an amendment of the bill to provide for bonded tobaces warehouses. The manufacturers of tin caus are entitled to a drawback of 90 per cont. of their duty under existing law. These gouldern may be connectition between our canned products and those of foreign countries has become so sharp that the remaining 10 per cent. reserved by the government is a serious factor in the problem of controlling foreign narkets. They ask the full drawback, 160 per cent. were before a subcommittee of the Senate cor

At this time have lightning rods repaired or ew ones. J. H. Kuchting. A Grand Concert.

The pupils of St. Matthew's school, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. will give a musical entertainment at the Na-tional Rifles' Hall on Tuesday, April 27, at 5:30 p. m. Tickets 50 cents.

Manhood Restored

CREAM



A particle of the Boim is appreed into each noicell. It is quickly obserbed and allows inflammation

50C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PROPRIETORS, Owego, N. Y.

We respectfully call your attention to Morizet Sec Champagne. The fact that it is the adopted Brand of Conits merited reputation. For Purity, Delicacy of Flavor and Dryness, it vies with the choicest.

MAGUIRE.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Phila-leiphia, Rev. Bennard A. Maguire, S. J., aged years. Funeral services at St. Aloysius Church, on ednesday, April 28, at 9 a. m.

UNDERTAKERS. W. R. SPEARE, UNDERTAKER,

940 F STREET NORTHWEST. 49 Everything strictly first-class and on the most reasonable terms,

[Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions.]

TETEPHONE CALL-340. JOSEPH C. LEE,
Formerly of Heavy Lee's Sons, Undertaker
NEW AND COMMODIOUS WAREROOMS,
No. 825 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.
#27 Residence on the premises.

TAILORS.

FALL AND WINTER, 1885-'6. Suitings, Overcoatings, and Trouserings

OF MY OWN IMPORTATIONS, OPEN FOR THE INSPECTION OF ALL,

Gestlemen who are desirous of being well and artistically dressed can be gratified by leaving their orders at the well known Importing and Tailoring Establishment of

H. D. BARR, 1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUR.

LADIES' GOODS.

M 188 ANNIE E. HUMPHREY, 450 TENTH STREET N. W MAKES CORSETS TO ORDER, In every style and material, and guarantees perfect fit and comfort. Her specialties are French Hand-made Under-clothing, Merine Underwear, and Finest Imported Hosiery.

Fatent Shoulder Braces and all Dress Reform Gords, French Corsets and Ruelles, Children's Corsets, and a One Dollar Corset (Miss H.'s own make) that for the price is unsurpassed.

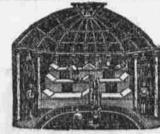
H. B.—French, German, and Spanish spoken.

> S. S. S. Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for it last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spe thousands of dollars to arrest the march of it disease; but temporary relief was all that I o tained. I was units for any manual labor several years. A friend strongly recommended it use of bwift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that timeself had been greatly benefited by its use some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The suits are remarkable. My cough has left me, netrength has returned, and I weigh stay poun more than I ever did in my life. It has been thryears since I stopped the use of the medicine, but have had no return of the disease, and there are pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I dot hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as was I ever felt since I was a boy. These, I know, a wenderful statements to make, but I am how when I say that I owe my existence and health day to S. S. S. I would be recreate to the du owe to humanity if I failed to bear this che estimony to the merits of this wonderful medic.

Montomern, Ala., June 25, 1885. MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatsless slood and Skin Diseases malled free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d st., N. Y.



WANTED-TO KNOW THE BEST TURKISH and Russian value in Washington, go to Bledd's, on E st., near 9th N. W.; established in 1871; shampoor of 14 years' exprésace at this establishment. Closed at 1 o'clock Sunday.

ASTHMA GERMAN ASTHMA CURE instantly relieves the most violent attacks, and insures comfortable sleep. Used by inhalation, thus reaching the disease direct, relaxes the spasm, facilitates free ex-CURES where all other remedles fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical of its immediate, direct, and never-failing effect. Price, 50c and \$1; of drugsiss or by mail. Trial nackage free for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFF. MAN, St. Paul, Minn. ap22-tuths Winn. LLOYD'S 25-CENT WASHINGTON EX-

Baggage delivered to all parts of the city, railroads, steamboats, &c. Furniture, sewing machines, type-writers, &c., carefully removed. Trunks taken to any part of the house without extra charge. Persons returning to the city can leave their checks at either office.

TELEPHONE NO, 478-3.

Office: 1063 F st. N. W. Branch Offices: 6th and B sts. N. W., basement Howard House; Duckett's Pharmacy, cor. Pa. sv. and 224 st. N. W.; e 54 O st. N. W.; Frank Pitzer & Co., druggist, cor. East Capital and 5th ats. S. E. JOHN C. HAWLEY.

Propicion.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF, MUT-

TON, &c.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT
COUNISARY OF SUBSINTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1886.
Scaled proposals, in triplicate, addressed to
the undersigned, will be received at this office
until 12 o'clock noon ON THURSDAY, MAY
20, 1886, at which time and place they will be
opened in the presence of bidders, for firmishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence
Department, United States Army, at this depot,
for issue to troops, &c., during the fiscal year
commencing July 1, 1886.
Separate proposals will also be received for
furnishing from the contractor's stall during
the same period such choice cuts of Fresh
Beef, Mutton, and Corned Beef as may be required for sales to officers.
The government reserves the right to roject
any or all proposals for Fresh Beef, &c.
Envelopes containing proposals must be
marked 'Proposals for Fresh Beef,' &c.
Information as to conditions, quality of Beef,
payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
WELLS WILLARD.

Capt. and C. S., U. S. A.

PDROFOSALS FOR FOST ROUTE MAPS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST ROUTE MAPS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1886,
partment until TUESDAY, the 1st DAY OF
JUNE, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, for reproducing and furnishing copies of the post route
maps every two months during the fiscal year
beginning July 1, 1886, and ending June 39,
1887.

besinning July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1887.

Specifications, giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to this work, and also the estimated number of each map which will probably be required; and giving the instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the topographer of the Postoffice Department. Washington, D. C.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive technical defects.

Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive technical defects.

Postmaster General Postoffice Supplies of the Postoffice Department.

POSTOPPICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1886.

Bealed proposals will be received at this Department until THURSDAY. THE 29TR DAY
OF MAY, 1886. AT 12 O'CLOOK NOON, at
which time and place they will be opened in
the presence of bidders, or their authorized
agents or attorneys, for doing the necessary
painting in the Department; for winding and
keeping the clocks in repair, and for furnishing
such coal, wood, ice, carpets, chairs, cottan
cloth (for map mounting), coap, closet-paper,
matches, dusters, whisk and corn brooms, desk
and waste-paper baskets, and forage, as may be
ordered during the fiscal year beginning July
1, 1256, and ending June 20, 1897.

Bids are also invited for the purchase of the
water paper from the Postofine Department,
Money Order Building, and Marini's Hall.
Blanks for proposals, with specifications, giving detailed statements of the requirements to
be met in respect to each article, and also the
estimated quantities probably to be required of
each, and giving full instructions as to the
manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent and Disbursing
Clerk, Postofice Department, washington, D. C.
The Postmaster General reserves the right to
reject any or all bids, to waive technical delects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. WILLIAM F. VILAS,
ap28-tot. PROPOSALS FOR PLYER PUNCHES FOR POSTAL NOTES.

POSTAL NOTES.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1884.

Scaled proposals will be received at this department until SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF MAY, 1886, at 12 °C clock noon, for furnishing plyer punches for use in the issue and payment of postal notes, in such numbers and at such times, and from time to time, as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1886, and ending June 10, 1887.

The Postmaster dement prescribes no model or sample for bidders, but choice among samples submitted will be made with reference to utility and price.

Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving full information and instructions may be had on application to the superintendent of the money order system, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive technical defects. Washington, D. C.
The Fosimaster General reserves the right to
reject any or all bids, and to waive technical
defects.
A decision on the bids will be made on or before the list day of May, 1886.
WILLIAM F. VILAS,
apr20-tu4t Postmaster General,

PROPOSALS FOR PINE, COPPER, AND TIN.

PROPOSALS FOR PINE, COPPER, AND TIN.

U. S. NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, indersed "Proposals Ordunance," will be received at this office antil moon, May 10, 1885, for articles required as follows, to be delivered at the ORDNANCE Department of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., free of any expense to the Government and subject to the usual inspection and conditions, viz. Requisition No. 206, WHITE PINE, No. 210, LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER and STRAITS TIN. Proposals must be made on official forms furnished (with schedules giving details) by this office. For expert and other information apply to Navy Yard. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and bids only from "manufacturers of, or requirer dealers in, the articles which they offer to supply," will be considered. Responsible persons must guarantee the prompt and faithful execution of contract, and the competency of the guarantors must be certified to before a U. S., Ollicer.

Pay Director U. S. N., Navy Pay Agent. appills initi

DEOPOSALS FOR IRON WATER PIPE, &C. OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
NO. 1700 PENN. AVE.,
Senied proposals will be received at this
office until noon MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886, and
opened immediately thoreafter in presonce of
bidders, for furnishing and placing in position
in all about 865 feet, more or less, from Waterpipe, with necessary fittings, in various reservations. Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. JOHN M. WILSON, sp22-6.

KEYES & CO.,

WILLARD'S HOTEL STABLES, Corner Fourteenth and D Streets Northwest. Ar Branch Office at the Arlington.

FINANCIAL. B.K. PLAIR.

B. K. Plain & Co., BROKERS. Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and F Sts. Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counsel-City references: National Bank of the Republic.
Constant Quetations of Chicago and New York Markets by Special Wires.
Telephone, 548.

J. W. WAISH. T. I. CROPLEY. F. B. SHAPER. WALSH, CROPLEY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Stocks, Grain, Provisions, & Petroleum, 1419 F ST. (Glover Building),

Washington, D. C. J. VANCE LEWIS,

BROKER,

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil. LE DROIT BUILDING,

8th and F Sts. PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK AND CHI-

CAMPBELL & CO., Stock, Grain, Provision, and Petroleum Brokers,

1429 PENNA. AVE. (Upstairs.) Direct Wire to New York and Chicago.

A Matter of Chance.

Original Little Havana (GOULD & GO,'E) Decided by ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. ORDINARY CLASS No. 1213. MAY 1, 1886. Number for Number. Prize for Prize With 170 Additional Prizes. 17,000 TICKETS AND 654 PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize Capus.

1 do.
1 do.
10 Prizes of \$200 cach.
49 do.
25 "Prize, \$50 cach.
2 Approx'tions to 1st Prize, \$50 cach.
2 Approx'tions to 1st Prize, \$50 cach.

484 Prizes, as above, being the full number in the Royal Havana, and 170 Additional Prizes of \$20 each to the To tickets having as ending number the two terminal units of the number drawing the Capital Prize of \$50,000.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

L 5888 L L 5888 L LLLL... 8888 L "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarierly Drawings of the Louistane State Lottery Company, and in person namage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good taith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisement."

Enely COMMISSIONERS.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our count-ers. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. La. Nat. Bank, J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State Nat. Hank, A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank,

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION | OVER QUARTER MILLION DISTRIBUTED | LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for educational and charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state Constitution, adopted December 2, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It nover Scales or Postpones. Look at the following distribution:
GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUES-DAY, MAY 11. 100,660 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. Capital Prise..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes, \$750...... 9 do. do. 500....... 9 do. do. 250...... 6,750 4,500 2,250

For furthers information of the full address.

Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense), addressed M.A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, La.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. MEDICAL.

DEAFNESS—ITS CAUSES AND CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years, drawn to be seen to be specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three menths, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple, and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th st., New York City. fe25-tuths-12w

OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS pain; book of particulars sent free, B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. dc25-2&W-6m ADIES—JUST PUBLISHED, "TREATISE on Belf-Development of the Female Bust and Form," Colored Anatomical plate, full explanation, medical opinions, &c., mailed (scaled) for 20 cents. Address P. O. DRAWER 179, Budialo, N. Y.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING. Having recently Fitted up a PHOTO-ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT In connection with my Patent Process I am prepared to furnish ILLUSTRATIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS AT BHORT NOTIUE. MAURICE JOYCE,

418 Eleventh Street Northwest,

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DOUBLETRACK, SITLENDID SOENSELY, STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.

IN EFFECT APRIL 7, 1886.

TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station, corner 6th and B atreets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Paince Sleeping Cars from Harristers of Paince Sleeping Cars from Harristers of Cincinnati, and Hotel, Car to St. Louis, daily, Fast Line, 950 a. m., daily to Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with sleeping Cars from Harristers to Cincinnati, and Hotel, Car to St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with sleeping Cars Harriston on Chicago, Cars from Harristers of Cincinnati Express, at 7:10 p. m. daily, exth sleeping Cars washington to Chicago, connecting at Harrisburg with Western Express, with through Sleepers for Louisville and St. Louis, Pacific Express, 10 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with through Sleepers for Louisville and St. Louis, Pacific Express, 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester, Buffalo, Niegara 1909 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester, Buffalo, Niegara 1909 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester, Buffalo, Niegara 1909 p. m. daily, except Harrisburg, For Wellamsport, Lock Baven, and Elimira, 81 p. s. m. daily, except Harrisburg, and Limited, Palace Cars, 940 s. m., 250, 420, 1909, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 940 s. m., 240, 420, 1909, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 940 s. m., 240, 6710, 10 and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 95 m. m., 2420, 610, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 98, m., 2420, 610, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 98, m., 2420, 610, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 98, 710, 8, 940, 970, 114, m., 1200, 2, 200, 420, 420, 420, 6, 710, 10, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 98, 710, 8, 940, 970, 114, m., 1200, 2, 200, 410, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 98, 710, 8, 940, 970, 114, m., 1200, 2, 200, 410, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 98, 710, 98, 940, 970, 114, m., 1200, 2, 200, 410, 410, 6, 710, 10, and 1120 p. m. On Sunday, 98, 710, 98, 940, 970, 114, m., 1200, 200, 7

p. m. On Sunday at 6:00, 9:20, 11:01 a. m., 4:30, 8:05 p. m.
For Richmond and the South, 6:00, 11:01 a. m., For Richmond and the South, 6:00, 11:01 a. m., and 4:35 p. m. daily.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:30, 8:30, 16:30, 10:10 a. m.; 1:30, 3:35, 3:23, 5:10, 5:50, and 10:12 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:00 and 10:10 a. m.; 3:35, 7:05, and 10:12 p. m., and 12:10 night, Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of likh street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of bagsage to destination from hotels and residences.

General Fassanger Agent.

CHESALPEAKE AND ORIGO PALWAY.

CHESAPEAKE AND OBIO BAILWAY.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BAILWAY.

(Leave B. & P. Depot. Sixth and B streets.)

7:36 A. M.—For all way stations, Lexington, Ky, Loniaville, Chelmant, Columbus, and St. Lenia. Bally except Sunday.

11 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, Daily except Sunday.

5:30 P. M.—For Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest. Fast Express (daily); does not stop for local business. Through Pullman service to Louisville and Chicanati.

For tickets and information apply to C. & O. railway office, 5:31 Pennavivania avenue, under National Hotel: Virginia Midland railway office, 6:01 Pennavivania avenue, and B. & P. station.

tation. Telephone call, 558-3.

FRANK TRIGG. General Passenger Agent. Eastern Passenger Agent. PALTIMORE AND ORIO BAILBOAD.

Baltimore and only hallmoad,
Baltimore and only hallmoad,
Baltimore and only hallmoad,
Baltimore and only hallmoad,
Leave Washington from station corner NEW
FERSEY AVENUE AND CSTREET.
For Chicago, USS a. m. and 10/10 p. m. daily.
The Chicago, USS a. m. and 10/10 p. m. daily.
The Chicago and and the limited Express to Pittsburg and an internet and the limited Express to Pittsburg at Tolly p.
m. Chicago and norther in Pittsburg at 7530 p.
m. Chicago and norther in Pittsburg at 7530 p.
m. and 10/10 p. m. with Through Coaches
and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points, without
change. 3 p. m. is a Fast Limited Train to Chuchnational St. Louis arriving in Cincinnation ext norming at 7:45, St. Louis 6:30 p. m. No extra carriing at 7:45, St. Louis 6:30 p. m. No extra carriand 8:30 p. m. daily to Pittsburg, Chereland, and
Detroit, with sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.
For Fittsburg at 9:43 a. m., with Parlor Car,
and 8:30 p. m. daily to Pittsburg, Chereland, and
Detroit, with sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.
B. Saltimore on week days, 5, 62:30, 640, 7:30,
330, 11:30 p. m. 12:10, 1:40, 3:10 (45-minute train), 3:30, 4:30, 4:30, 6:40, 6:40, 6:40, 6:40,
7, 8:25, and 11:00 p. m.
For Bennandoah Valley Raifrond and points
south 5:30 p. m. daily, with Pullman sleener
Washingten to New Cricains.
For Lexington, 8:30 s. m. and 12:10 and 4:30 p.
m. on Sunday, 6:30 s. m. and 12:10 and 4:30 p.
m. for was whitens between Washington and Baltinor- 5, 5:50, 8:30 s. m. and 4:40 p. m.
For was whations between Washington and Baltinor- 5, 5:50, 8:30 s. m. and 1:210 p. m., 6:30, 4:30,
3:0, 4:40, 7, and 1:10 p. m., daily extens sunday,
For Lexington, Salt s. m., 12:10 p. m., 6:30, 4:30,
3:0, 4:40, 7, and 1:10 p. m., daily except Sunday,
For Lexington, Salt s. m., 12:30, 3:40,
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3:40, 5:40, 5:40,

ASMINGTON, OHIO AND WESTERN BAIL

BOAD,

ASMINGTON, OHIO AND WESTERN BAIL

BOAD,

ASMINGTON, OHIO AND

WESTERN BAIL

BOAD,

WASHINGTON, OHIO AND

WESTERN BAIL

BOAD,

WASHINGTON, OHIO AND

WESTERN BAIL

BOAD,

On and after November 15, 1885, trains will leave from and arrive at Sixth and B streetadepot as follows:

Leave Washington 0 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. daily. Arrive at Leerburg 11:90 a. m. and 6:45 p. m. Arrive at Round Hill 41:47 s. m. and 7:32 p. m. Beturning, leave Round Hill 5:51 a. m. and 1:25 p. m. Past Euroling, 16:48 Round Hill 5:51 a. m. and 1:12 p. m., sand arrive at Washington 8:33 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. and The train leaving Washington at 4:55 p. m. and the train arriving at 8:35 a. m. are daily. All other train arriving at 8:35 a. m. are daily. All other train arriving at 8:35 a. m. are daily. All other train arriving at 8:35 a. m. are daily. All other train arriving at 8:35 a. m. are daily. All other train arriving at 8:35 a. m. are daily. All other trains are daily except similar.

Some as a second of the second of the second points.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TO NORFOLK AND FORTRESS MONROE
Cheap Rates and Superior Accommodations.
Safe and commodicus Sir. JANE MOSELEY
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